PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHE'S GOING TO MARRY MILLIONS WHEN SHE GETS DIVORCE

And as Circumstances Required Tast and Discretion on Her Lawyer's Part He Thinks \$2,500 Is Only Fair When She Changes Lawyers-She Offers \$500.

Singular revelations by a lawyer about his client, a woman, appear in an affidavit laid before Justice Leventritt, who made an order yesterday directing that the lawver's claim for \$2,500 for services be adjudicated by Benjamin N. Cardozo as referee. The lawyer says that the client, Minnie L. Weis, has arranged to marry after her divorce a rich manufacturer, who, the lawyer understands, is to pay her legal expenses-or, as in this instance, not to pay, as the case may be-and who bas recently given her \$69,000 in presents. including fifteen new \$1,000 bills.

The lawyer does not reveal the manu facturer's name but says he will tell it to the referee. It was stated yesterday, however, that the name is "the same as that of the rich man who married a telephone girl" and that he has "large manufacturing interests in a nearby county upon the river;" also that he had Mrs. Weis and a party on his steam yacht on a recent trip. Several names would fill the bill as to the telephone girl. The late E. R. Whitney married one. So did the present Alfred Edwin Tower, the Poughkeepsie ironmaster, who in 1903, a year and a half after his first wife had killed their fifteen-yearold son and shot herself, took to wife Marie Bogardus of the local telephone exchange, ho is still his wife.

The Towers are acquainted with Mrs. Weis, and Mrs. Tower's sister said last night that any intimation that there was anything more than an acquaintance with Mr. Tower was ridiculous. Mrs. Weis was at the Beiment last night, but declined to discuss her ex-lawyer's statements The plaintiff is suing Louis Weis

for a divorce. The lawyer is Henry J. Hancock, formerly of Philadelphia. Mrs. Weis desired to substitute another lawyer for Hancock and to pay Hancock only \$500. Hancock says his services are worth \$2,500, and to convince the Supreme Court that they are he has filed his long

Weis is a Kentuckien and travelling manager for a brewery and makes a large income. Hancock says that Mrs. Weis, who was then living at the Hotel Savoy, retained him in September last to seek for evidence against Weis, then in Georgia, which would justify her in suing for a divorce. There was a double motive in Mrs. Weis's action. the affidavit says. was not only willing to rid herself of Weis because of his alleged infidelity but she was very auxious to create marry the wealthy manufacturer. This man's relations with Mrs. Weis, the lawyer tays, have so far as he knows been per feetly innecent, but he has thought enough of her to make her presents aggregating promise her a great deal more

Hancock says further that, acting on Mrs. Weis's information, he employed detectives to follow Weis in Georgia, with the result that enough evidence was procured to justify Mrs. Weis in beginning a suit for divorce. The summons and complaint were served on Weis with difficulty, says the lawyer, and then a meet-ing was arranged between husband and wife at the Hotel Imperial, at which Han-

Weis said at this interview, according to the lawyer, that the charges in the com-plaint were false. He declared his intention of fighting the suit to the last ditch, and at the close of the interview, having got an inkling of the nature of the evidence against him, assured Hancock and Mrs. Weis that he had enough friends and in-fluence in Georgia, both at Macon and Atlanta, to defeat Mrs. Weis's attempts to procure evidence by deposition

Hancock goes on to say that after considerable difficulty he managed to get testimony by commission at Macon. Then he asked for a reference so as to avoid a public trial and the Supreme Court here hamed W.A. Keener as referee. That was last November, and the only testimony taken before the referee was that of Capt. J. T. Vickery and Henry L. Dunn, both of

Though this recital covers practically all the actual legal work done by Hancock, the lawyer goes on to say in his affidavit that his services really embraced much more than the gathering of evidence and the drawing of legal papers. He says that in view of Mrs. Weis's other matrimonial plans, which she had fully explained to him, and because of the wealth and promi-nence of her intended second husband, it was necessary for him, the lawyer, to exercise peculiar care, tact and discretion in the conduct of the proceedings in order that no step might be made which would put her matrimonial future in jeopardy.

He points out as an instance that she,

being a Southern woman, is not quite conversant with Northern usages, and he had to instruct her on many occasions as to her conduct and behavior so as to enable her to avoid any serious indiscretions or breaches of etiquette in her relations with her prospective husband. Such indiscre-tions, says Hancock, might have led to disagreeable rumors, which would have seriously affected her reputation and might have caused her husband to suspect her motives and induced him to inject into his defence of the divorce suit an unnece bitterness, "thereby possibly laying the foundation" to quote the lawyer's affidavit, for demands on his [Weis's] part for large sums of money."

It also required the exercise, says Han-ock, of considerable tact and discretion on his part to keep the fact of the impendi divorce and subsequent marriage from reaching the society paper. Comments might have been made, the lawyer thinks. which would have seriously interfered with the plans of Mrs. Weis and her ad-

mirer. He goes on:
"In fact, I was consulted by her [Mrs. Weis] and by the said gentleman [the admirer concerning a threatened publication

GIVE OLD WINTER THE SLIP.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, curative maters, line winter climate, greatst health and pleasure report, 300 hotels. Write
Sureau of Information for best, Or address Lives
Soureau of Information for best, Or address Lives
Soureau of Information for best, Or Address Lives
Sources and Recorded States

LAWTER "TELLS" ON CLIENT by the reporter of a leading newspaper in the city of New York of an article which. as they informed me, had already been written by the said reporter unjustly reflecting by innuendo upon the conduc of the plaintiff, Mrs. Weis, with the said gentleman."

Bringing things down to a purely monetary basis, Hancock says that lawyers like bimself, who do not make a practice of divorce suits, are usually unwilling to undertake the prosecution of such cases except for a heavy fee. Divorce suits, he says, involve many dealings with disagreepersons, the investigation of many disgusting facts, and in other ways are worthy of exceptional remuneration. The lawyer, he says, is being constantly worried by the natural nervousness and constant consultations of his client, not to speak of the absolute interference in the case by "the lady interested." All these exceptional features were present in the Wels case, says Hancock, and he thinks they should be taken into consideration when the question of his fee arises.

Furthermore, he says, the importance of Mrs. Weis's success in the divorce suit s very great, and he realized that when acting as her lawyer and acted accordingly. If she succeeds, he says, she will be well on her way toward a comfortable settlement for life "by a matrimonial alliance with a man of large wealth, and she will be in receipt of a larger pecuniary income than she has ever had before.

This in itself means a great deal, Hancock says, as she has been in receipt for some of an allowance from her husband of \$750 a month, or \$9,000 a year, as he believes. At any rate she has lived recently. the lawyer declares, at a rate involving at least such an income. He adds that in the beginning she instructed him to waive any claim for temporary or permanent alimony or counsel fee, and he did so. In addition to her allowance from Weis, Hancock says, he was informed by her that since the institution of the divorce proceedings she has received from he rich friend two checks aggregating \$54,000 in amount, and that she has received other substantial presents from the friend besides. One of these presents in December consisted, Hancock says, of fifteen brand new one thousand dollar bills, which the prospective husband "had just drawn from one of his brokers."

Also, Hancock says, the rich friend of Mrs. Weis has promised to settle on her enough gilt edged securities to give her an for life of from \$6,000 to \$7,000 a year. It was the lawyer's understanding also that this man was to pay all the er

penses of the divorce litigation. Hancock has received from Mrs. Wels since the suit was begun about \$700, but, he says, he can account for the expenditure of every penny of this sum and more. She money, as a matter of fact, he swears. It was only when she informed him in December that she was about to take a trip to Mexico and California and might rup over to Europe that he advised her that he would need a \$1,000 retainer if he was to look after her interests during her absence, which might last over all mounts. She balked at this, he says, and told bim that one night at the Hips company of the rich person and herself, he. Hancook, had agreed to see the whole divorce through for not more than \$500. No such conversation ever could have taken Weis and the rich person.

About this time also, Hancock says, Mrs. Weis had asked him to look after the payment of a dressmaker's bill for about \$1,000, which was in dispute. While attending to this matter he discovered, through conversation with Mrs. Weis's son and with the dressmaker, that his client had recently moved from the Hotel Savoy, where she had been for a long while, to the Hotel Belmont. She had never advised him of this change of address, and her conduct in this respect was not entirely proper in his view. Later, when she came to him and told him that she proposed to change lawyers, he refused to consent to a substitution unless he got a fee of \$2,500, which, he thinks, under all the circumstances, would be entirely rea-sonable. This she refused to pay, and he in turn refused to deliver up the papers in

Mrs. Weis's new lawyer is J. D. Reddingt and he applied to Justice Leventritt for an order of substitution. Roger Foster, with whom Hancock is associated, submitted a brief to Justice Leventritt in support of cock's claim. Mr. Foster does not think that \$2,500 would be too much, and in reply to Lawyer Redding's charges that the affidavit of Hanoock was full of scan-dalous matter, which involved gross breaches of confidence on the part of a lawyer concerning his client, Mr. Foster argued that since Mrs. Weis had undertaken to attack the worth of these services it was Mr. Hancock's duty to explain the n detail so that the Court could arrive at a fair idea of the situation.

CUBAN GENERALS FINED.

Gomez and Companions Caught at Cockfight Pay \$50 Each—Beaten Editor in Bed.

HAVANA, Jan 21 .- The Correctional Court at Marianao this morning fined Gens. José Miguel Gomez and Monteagudo, Col. Men-dieta and Ramon Guerra \$50 each for attending the cockfight in that town that was raided by the rural guards a few days ago. The owner of the house where the fight took

place was fined \$100 Gen. Pino Guerra, J. M. Nunez, brother of the Civil Governor, and Chief Poso of the provincial police failed to appear and their trial was suspended. All the fines were

Senor Coronado, editor of the Discusio who was assaulted by Col. Mendieta for publishing an article on the cockfight re-flecting on the prisoners, most of whom are prominent Liberals, is still confined to his

BERNHARDT AND THE LEGION. Parisian Paper Makes Ungaliant Illusion to Actress's Debut.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Pagis, Jan. 21.-The newspapers are beginning to approach the ungaliant in their ents on the attempts to make Sarah Sernhardt a member of the Legion of Henor. They are saying that if her name had been in the last list of decorations, which was issued on January 14, it would have appeared on the fortieth anniversary of her debut at the Odéon, which was made under Doucet's protection only, and resulted in her becoming a star in a few hours.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: Se Zeeland. Antwerp, Jan. 12.

IN THE LIMELIGHT OVER SIXTY YEARS.
Acknowledged the standard of excellence.
Accept no substitute for FERRIS Hams & Bacon.

THE CAUCUS SELECTS DRYDEN.

DECISION COMES AT MIDNIGHT AFTER STORMY CONFERENCE.

Thirty-six of the Forty-four Republicans. Five Less Than a Majority on Joint Ballot, for Bim-A Beadlock Now Probable-Bryden Men Workel Hard.

United States Senator John F. Dryden was declared the caucus nominee of the Republican party to succeed himself in the Senate after seven hours of conference between the majority members of the two houses. Thirty-six of the forty-four Republicans pledged their votes by the caucus being five less than a majority on joint ballot. The caucus decision was reached at midnight.

The formal vote was as follows: John F Dryden, 27: Justice Mahlon Pitney, 4; State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs, 3; Banking and Insurance Commissioner David O. Watkins, 2. Mr. Dryden, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee. He was nominated by Senator Joseph S. Freylinghusen of Somerset The caucus action does not necessarily nsure the election of Mr. Dryden, the probability being that there will now he a dead-

The conference before the caucus was stormy from the outset. It was started by the introduction of a resolution to transform it into a formal caucus. The opposi tion to this was so strong that the resolution was withdrawn, and then for several hours the members discussed the merits of favorte candidates, the political effect of the reelection of Senator Dryden and other matters

nore or less relevant.

After many heated debates between the nembers the question of holding a caucus was renewed, which resulted in a vote showing that thirty-two of the forty-four Republicans present were willing to caucus seven agreed to enter a caucus provided it should not have less than forty-one mempers in attendance, and five declared against

The five declaring against a caucus were Senator Colby of Essex, Senator Ackerman of Union, Senator Wakelee of Bergen, Assemblymun Perkins of Union and Assemblyman Fake of Bergen.

When the vote on the question of hold ing a caucus had been taken, the Dryden sympathizers, before permitting the recess of the conference, spent more than an hour trying to increase the number of pledges attend to forty-one, but without success at that time. During the night session of the Legislature, and for a half hour following, the score or more of Dryden men in the corridors worked like beavers and lined up two more caucus pledges.

At 11 o'clock at night, having exhausted very means in their power, the thirtyfour members thus secured retired once more to the Supreme Court room with every prospect of a protracted, if not an

Before the conference adjourned the presence of Attorney-General McCarter was asked and later it was learned that be was requested to pass upon the quesvotes of a majority of the entire joint ion would be required.

The Attorney-General advised the conference that only a majority of a quorum of each house would be needed. This, he said, had been adjudicated in the case of Miller and Lapham, in New York, and had been sustained by the decision in the case of Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia.

This ruling was hailed with satisfaction by the Dryden people, who hoped thereby to force an election with less than a majority of the two houses. When the formal cancus began the impression prevailed that a temporary desdlock would result unless the Dryden men could succeed in corralling ome of the Democratic votes.

The Democrats decided to take every advantage possible of the situation and so postposed the holding of their joint caucus, which was scheduled for to-night, until to-morrow morning, with the idea that they would then have a line upon the prob action of the Republicans. Should the Republican caucus fail to unite it was hinted that the Democrats might also leave their contest to be fought out on the floor in joint session.

There is a spirited contest on between the friends of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University and Col. Edwin A Stevens of Hoboken. Indications to-night were that should a caucus be called President Wilson would be the minority candidate, despite his efforts to have his name

withdrawn from consideration. Assemblyman Taylor of Ocean and Assemblyman Tillman of Union weakened in their intention to refrain from attending the Republican caucus, and shortly before midnight they joined the other conferees in the Supreme Court room. This gave the caucus thirty-six members, the conclusion reached being that it would ultimately declare for Mr. Dryden, although this was by no means accepted as a fore-

gone conclusion in some quarters. After the action of Mr. Tillman and Mr. Taylor the remaining eight men, including Senator Colby, left the State House, indicating that the caucus would not grow in size from that time.

BETTING ON THE WEATHER.

Chicago Gambiers Wager \$15,000 on To-day's Thermometer Reading.

reached the high point to-day, which was the coldest in two years, when \$15,000 was staked on the behavior of the mercury.

Two-thirds of this amount was put up in one bet on the Board of Trade.

offered to bet the thermometer would register below zero. His bet was taken promptly by a trader who thought the cold

One trader waved \$10,000 in the pit and

promptly by a trader who thought the cold wave was at its height.

The rest of the day's wagers were put up with bookmakers, the largest part going to Jim O'Leary, who won \$50,000 betting that last winter would be warm. O'Leary's book this year is almost as large as the one he made last year. Already bets have been placed with him to the amount of \$20,000 and the present cold snap has encouraged the betting.

O'Leary takes the warm side of the bet, wagering that the thermometer will not register below zero.

The day was the coldest in two years. The mercury registered at one time in the morning only three degrees away from zero, but never touched that point.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED LEAVES N. Y. daily 12:26 noon. Ar. St. Aug. 2:50 P. M. Quickest time, Shortest Route. Pinchurat, Cam-des. East or West Coast Florida. Inquire P. R. R. afflues of 1128 B way.—Ads.

BRITISH INQUIRY TO BE MADE.

Official Notice to 1's That Gov. Swellenham Is to Be Looked After. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Esme Howard,

Charge d'Affaires of the British Embasay, called on Acting Secretary of State Bacon this evening and delivered a cablegram, which he had received from Sir Edward Grey, principal Secretary of State of Great Britain, announcing that an inquiry would be made to determine the facts regarding the letter purporting to have been written by Gov. Swettenham to Rear Admiral Davis. It is understood that if the truth of the

miblished reports can be ascertained Great Britain will act promptly in the matter. The President, through Mr. Bacon, bas informed the British Charge d'Affaires that so far as this Government is concerned

the matter will be dropped at once. BX-GOV. HIGGINS NO WORSE.

He May Last Several Days Unless Ills Which is Uncertain, Gives (OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 71 .- Ex-Gov. Higgins s resting favorably to-night and was given ome nourishment while under stimulant to-day. His pulse is somewhat quickened but not dangerously, and Dr. Hibbard says that in his present condition he may last several days, unless his heart, which is uncertain, gives out.

Dr. Hibbard said to-night that Mr. Higgins is no worse, nor no better. He responds well to the treatment, and his disease of such a nature that it is impossible say how long he will last.

"We have the case well in hand," he said, but of course have to reckon with a poor heart, which we have had under treatment for some time."

At the bedside of the Governor to-night is the Governor's brother-in-law, Frank Smith of New York, a watch being kept nightly by one of the family.

Taking the day altogether, while the es-Governor has taken little nourishment and has been stimulated some so that he is resting comfortably to-night, he has lost a little. He is growing gradually weaker in spite of all treatments. Though he temporarily responds to them, said Dr. Hibbard at 11 o'clock to-night, he may live

ALLEE TAKES THE PATRONAGE. Delaware's Retiring Senator Filling the

Offices for Four Years to Come. DOVER, Del., Jan. 21 .- Senator Ailee, marting over his recent defeat for reelection, threw a bomb into the ranks of his rivals to-day and deprived them of the

The retiring Senator got back to Washington to-day and telegrams began to pour in that Senator Allee was proceeding to thin out the spoils by settling the Federal patronage problem for the lower counties or the next four years. The Senator egan at home. He had his brother, Dougas C. Allee, Postmaster at Dover, reappinted this afternoon, although the later's four-year term would not have expired until next March.

The scores of applicants at Lewes, Milford, Smyrna, Harrington and Seaford are to-night. They hear that the President is going to do all he can for Delaware's retiring Senator, even giving him a few Kent and Sussex offices.

GALLANT FIREMEN INJURED.

Men of Williamsburg Force Brag Aged Woman From Blazing Bed to Safety. An overheated stove in the laundry of harlie Sing at 249 Hooper street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon set fire to the house, a two story frame. The Chinaman and an assistant barely had time to get out. The flames spread so rapidly that when the firemen came the lower part of the house was burning. Battalion Chief John Howe and his driver, John Callahan, learned that Mrs. Mary Hamilton, an invalid \$2 years old, who occupied the second floor, had not been seen, and they ran into the building and found the helpless woman

in her bed, which was ablaze. While dragging Mrs. Hamilton from her bed and carrying her out of the house the firemen were severely burned on the face and hands. Mrs. Hamilton was burned about the body and face. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. The house was gutted.

HER DECKS ICE FIELDS. neapoils's Crew Spent a Day Hacking and Steaming Off the Frost.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapoli in yesterday from London, had a tues with icy seas and gales on the last half of ber trip. One of the ninety-five Percherons aboard died of pneumonia and cherons aboard died of pneumonia and the rest had a hard time keeping warm and free of seasickness. The decks forward were hidden under an ice sheathing several feet thick on Friday, when the ship ran into the frostlest of the succession of blasts off the Banks. It took the crew a day to cut away with axes and melt with jets of steam the ice crust that forced the liner down by the head. Softer weather on Saturday helped to eat away the ice, and when the Minneapolis reached the Hook on Sunday night she bore little trace of her winter ordeal.

HELD UP BY MASKED ROBBERS. Surmised That They Mistook O'Hara for

Member of Park Family.

PORT CHRSTER, N. Y., Jan 21.—John O'Hara of Cos Cob was held up and robbed by two masked highwaymen on Sunday night near the house of Hobart Park, son night near the house of Hobart Park, son of the late Joseph Park, of Park & Tilford. The robbers, who were concealed behind Mr. Park's milk house, flashed a pistol in O'Hara's face and made him throw up his bands. They got 34 and a gold watch.

Chief of Police Donovan of Port Chester thinks the robbers were waiting for some member of the Park family and mistook O'Hara for one.

M'CARREN SCORES AGAIN. for William E. Tuener.

William E. Turner has been appointed an assistant commissioner in the Brooklyn Department of Taxes and Assessments at a salary of \$2,500 a year. He is connected with a printing and stationery firm and has long been active in Democratic politics in the Fourth Assembly district. He has been a steadfast follower of Senator MoCarren and succeeds in the Tax Department James P. McInerney, who has all along been opposed to the Senator.

Genuine Deerfeet Farm Sansages are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchiment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Boware of Imitations.—Ado,

BRITISH PRIDE HURT BY GOV. SWETTENHAM'S LETTER.

Ceneral Benguelation of the Jamaics Executive-Great Britain Hopes That We Will Not Show Anger, and Will Be Grateful if We Don't -No Action Vel. Special Cubie Desputch to THE SUN.

London, Van. 21 .- Nothing in years has o galled British pride and self-respect as Gov. Swettenham's letter to Rear Admiral Davis. It is not too much to say that there is a universal feeling of humiliation and shame throughout the country at the knowledge that a British official could be guilty of such an exhibition of caddishness and ingratitude.

Public sentiment finds sufficient expression in the press of all parties, but the printed comments are mild compared with the private denunciation of the Governo the private denunciation of the Governo Topean Power the West Indian islands heard on all sides. There is some natural and British commerce in their vicinity criticism of the American Admiral because of the had taste of some features of his letter, but nobody attempts to justify the deplorable gaucherie of Gov. Swettenham's

It is assumed on all sides that the British Government will promptly offer an ample apology to Washington and will rebuke or remove summarily the offending Governor. The despatch of Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, to Secretary of State Root is regarded as the first direct indication that this assumption will be realized. There is little danger of the incident seriously affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, unless American public opinion should be unduly inflamed by the insult.

That there is little probability of this happening is shown by all the cable de spatches in reference to the incident received here. Nothing could more enhance British respect for the American people at this juncture than the calm, dignified hearing which they are reported to be showing under great provocation. England asks that the behavior of her ropre sentative in Jamaica shall not be regarded in any sense as representative of her, and f the American people are willing to be charitable to this extent British gratitude f not effusive, will be deep and lasting.

The incident will have one important political effect. As already pointed out in THE SUN's despatches, it is greatly intensifying public resentment against the Government's policy of naval reduction and retrenchment, which was already sufficiently strong, owing to the non-arrival of any British warship at the stricken colony

The best excuse offered for Gov. Swet enham's offence is that he is smarting inder this disability of his Government. His exasperation is shared fully by the British public almost without regard to party, and were Parliament in session this feeling would find expression in stronger language than is often heard in the House But, above all, at this moment English-

men look hopefully, not to say confidently, for such a display of American magnanimity and common sense as will cemen as perhaps nothing else could do, the bonds of friendship between the two countries. No reply has yet been received from Gov. Swettenham in response to the message from the Colonial Office asking him for an explanation. Consequently it is

unable to give any information and declines to discuss the matter. The Foreign Office is equally ignorant.

ENGLISH HUMILATION SHOWN. Newspapers Get After the Government For Having No Warships Near Jamalea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 22.- In the absence of explanation, what one newspaper describes as "a perfect piece of mystification" is afforded by the Swettenham-Davis cor-respondence. The editorial articles to-day have little more to say about the incident than was said yesterday, except that they add that it is their conviction that internationally the matter may be regarded as closed. On the other hand, with further contemplation of the whole occurrence, the wrath of the opposition journals over the naval retrenchment increases, and editorial big sticks are shaken threateningly at the Government.
The Standard says;

"It is a new and painful experience for Englishmen to find that their navy has failed them at a pinch. It not a British vessel was at hand or within reach to perform the duties of common humanity, what kind of provision had been made against the surprises of war or the treacheries of peace? Jamaica has been lying as a prize for the first naval power which chose to land a small occupying force to overpower the tiny garrison of British troops. This dramatic revelation of un-readiness, of culpable carelessness, is, perhaps, the most important lesson that can e drawn from the events of the last few days in Jamaica.

"It is well known that the strategical value of the West Indies will be vastly increased when the great interoceanic canal shall have been opened to maritime traffic. For such a port of vantage there are Governments which would incur great risks, not even shrinking from the charge of perfidy.

"It is the imperative duty of the English people, after generously helping the stricken colony, to insist that the House of Commons

shall take a munificent view of its imperial obligations. It is discreditable that Jamaica should have been left unguarded and at the mercy of the first maurauding power which might choose to make an entry. We did not win the West Indies so easily that we can shord to lose them in a fit of govern-mental conemy or by Admiralty negli-

The majord, appreciating the vigorous aid rendered by Admiral Davis and his men, rejoices at the admirable tone and temper observed at Washington toward the incident and that the remarks of the most responsible and most influential American Journals do not display an unfriendly spirit. It adds:

"But there is no getting round the terms of Gov. Swettenhem's letter. We frankly admit that its language was injurious, ill obset, and in ordinary circumstances inextinable, but the circumstances were not ordinary."

It ascribes the letter to nervous strain through the disaster itself and subsequent exertions. It adds that when the Governor has had leisure to reconsider his position he will, no doubt, feel that he owes an apology to the gallans American efficer-

CHAGRIN FELT IN ENGLAND. who generously placed the resources of ENGLAND'S OFFICIAL REGRET tressed inhabitants. The paper adds:

"Shall we stay to inquire whether Ad-miral Davis and his officers may not, in some respects, have disregarded matters of form and ceremony? Certainly it does appear that in their zeal to give help they verstepped the limits prescribed by international etiquette. In a time of emergency however, such venial errors should not b emembered, and we are confident that either Admiral Davis nor his Governmen will construe too precisely the infelicitous expressions into which the Governor was betrayed."

The Daily Mail savs:

"The unpleasant incident may be regarded as closed. Diplomatic courtesy as stopped in and asserted itself with effect over the personal impatience. The true esson of the incident, now that it has been treated on both sides with such excellen emper, is that great political dangers are involved in the new ideal of a cheap navy The Admiralty may allege that it keeps war ly in view and disposes of its ships with object alone, yet, as in a war with a would certainly be the object of foreign

raids, that excuse does not hold good. "The real truth is that to save a few thou sand pounds the ships have been recalled from stations where they are needed with the result that British prestige has been endangered and a British Governo and a British colony compelled to rely upon the help of a foreign navy in an hour f grave emergency.'

The Telegraph says: "It is impossible express in adequate words the sense of stonishment with which the people of this country have read the extraordinary comnunication addressed by Gov. Swettenham to the American Admiral. America has shown in this repellant business perfect reserve and dignity of demeanor, both at ashington and London.

"American diplomacy has spoken with nagnanimity and sincerity of feeling which can only increase the sense of some thing like national humiliation with which Englishmen regard the apparent breach of all the courtesies of international intercourse that has been committed in their

"Secretary of Foreign Affairs Grey and Secretary of War Haldane have expressed gratitude to the United States for its prompt and generous assistance, but moral reparation is none the less due, and honorabl amends will be unmistakably made with as profound sincerity and regret as the common language of the English speaking nations is capable of expressing. To Admiral Davis and every man of his squad ron this country will tender a most emphatic expression of heartfelt gratitude and profound regret for the gracelessness with which their assistance has been repelled."

The Chronicle (Liberal) says that "whe all is admitted nothing excuses the amazng letter" Gov. Swettenham addressed to Admiral Davis.

FRENCH OPINION HOSTILE. The "Eclair" Says That American Boldnes Has Gone Too Far.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Jan. 2!.-The Eclair thinks that Admiral Davis's intervention in Jamaica rms with President Roosevelt's tion of the Panama Canal signifies that America is policing the two oceans, and especially the Caribbean Sea. In accordance with this doctrine, it says, the Americans have taken Porto Rico and Cuba, intervened in Santo Domingo and showed great interest when Mont Pelee devastated Martinique.

The Americans, it says, regard themselves as at home in the Gulf of Mexico Hitherto they have shown more regard for England, whose Foreign Office is always ready to multiply concessions for fear of losing Canada, but this time American boldness has gone too far.

The English were not wrong in distrusting Americans who, with one foot in Jamaica, would soon have had four. The incident will doubtless finish the friendly relations between the two countries, but it shows how precarious is the friendship, almost alliance, of the two nations. Any dispute is all the more serious, owing to England's alliance with Japan

UPHOLDS ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Not Violate International Law.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 21.—John Westlake, Professor of international law at Cambridge University and a world acknowledged authority on that subject, when questioned regarding Admiral Davis's landing men without the Governor's permission, said there was nothing in internation law to prevent a landing to assist in the work of rescue in the cause of com humanity. Even if armed men were landed there would be no violation of international law, so long as it was quite apparent that the purpose was solely to assist the authorities in rescue work and not exert the authority of a foreign power.

GERMANY IS CHUCKLING. "Let the Monroe Doctrine Shine in Light of Christian Charity."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The newspapers give great prominence to the Swettenham-Davis incident, which is causing gratified ohucklings in many quarters. The Ber-liner Post indulges its delight:

"Perhaps the Mistress of the Seas con sidered it humiliating that a British city had to rely on foreign succor. Perhaps she also was not entirely convinced of the unselfishness of Yankee benevolence. There is no doubt that it was a too seductive opportunity for Brother Jonathan to make a moral conquest at England's expense, and for once to let the Monroe Doctrine

shine in the light of Christian charity." The Post further warns Germans not to contribute relief for the people of Kingston, because rich England has money enough

to help her own colony. Where serious comment generally of the opinion that Gov. Swettengenerally of the opinion that Gov. Sweften-ham was influenced by President Roosevelt's repulse of foreign help for San Francisco, but the cases are not held to be parallel, because the character of the emergency and the offered aid to Jamaica were wholly different from money offerings. Gov. Swettenham is held to be guilty of bad taste, and his conduct is ascribed to overwrought nerves and an exaggerated sense of national susceptibility.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, "Its purity has made it famous."—Adv.

MESSAGE FROM MR. HALDANE REGARDED AS AMENDS.

British Secretary of War Sends Thanks for Our Kindness in Kingston-President Replies That He Is Glad We Were of Some Little Help and Will Be Glad to Do More at Any Time-Says England Would Do as Much for Us-State Department Regards Incident as Closed -Swettenham Looked Upon as an Irritable Old Man-Private Indigua tion Expressed by Many Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- In a cablegram to the State Department from Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary of State for War, the British Government has made amends to the satisfaction of officials of the Government here for the affront offered to Rear Admiral Pavis, commanding the naval relief forces at Kingston, by Gov. Swettenham, whose petulant objection to the presence of the Americans caused the Admiral to leave Kingston with his ships and go back

to Guantanamo. Mr. Haldane's despatch came to the State Department this afternoon and was made public this evening. While it does not go so far as to apologize to this country for the action of its executive in Jamaica, it expresses the hearty appreciation of the services rendered by the naval forces of the United States, and Gov. Swettenham is re-

buked tacitly, This is Secretary Haldane's despatch

I have read in a newspaper this morning what purports to be a letter from the Governor of Jamaica. I can only say that on the materials before me I entertain, as responsible for the troops in the land, feelings of deep gratitude to the American Admiral for the generous assistance rendered at a most critical time.

HALDANE, Secretary of State for War. In reply to Mr. Haldane's despatch the President caused this message to be sent by Mr. Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State The President greatly appreciates your cordial telegram, and is glad if the proximity

this country has made to possible to be of the slightest assistance to the stricken people Jamaica in this crisis. If, because of this proximity, and pending the arrival of your own warships an ports, we can render any further aid what-ever, the President earnestly hopes you will call on him without hesitation. We know how cheerfully you would render such aid to

us were the circu The Government here desired no apologo from Great Britain. The President and officials of the State Department chose to look upon the episode in Kingston as the action of an ill natured and irritable old man who had been up all night for

several days. SWETTENHAM'S DISLIKE OF AMERICANS. Gov. Swettenham is not entirely unknown to the Government here. He dislikes almost to the degree of hate Americans and all things American. He has made every effort to balk the work of American Panama Canal and his activities in this direction have gone so far as to send letters to Governors of other islands in the West Indies asking them to refuse to allow those

under their control to go to the Isthmus The State Department says the incident is closed with the reply to Mr. Haldane, which was sent this evening about 7 o'clock.

Any reference to the unpleasant affair at Kingston was avoided studiously. The United States will simply ignore Gov. swettenham and all that he has done. The Government in London is not considered responsible for the steps taken by this unlikable person, and if Great Britain should offer to make further amends the United States will doubtless inform the Foreign Office at London that it really thinks nothing of the matter and regards the incident as

of no importance. What pleased the Government here was that although it was evident that he had not had a report on the affair from Gov. Swettenham Mr. Haldane felt justified in speedily expressing to the United States his appreciation of all the efforts of this Government to give succor. His special reference to Admiral Davis makes his intentions all

the more apparent. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS STIRRED UP. There has been nothing in years that aroused the officials here quite so much as the action of Gov, Swettenham and the abrupt departure of the American warships from Kingston. There have been telegrams to the Navy Department from Admiral Davis which indicated that the Admiral and Gov. Swettenham were not getting along very well together, but the parts touching on the matter were withheld from publication.

Despite the previous information the actual facts brought on a feeling some what akin to consternation. Acting Scoretary of State Bacon lost no time in rushing-over to the White House in the morning, and later in the day Secretary Taft con-ferred with President Roosevelt on the subject. The State Department spent most of the day deprecating any agitation of the

Officials seemed rather inclined to take the view that Admiral Davis might have been in the wrong than that Gov. Swetten-ham had been at fault. Every desire was evidenced to give Gov. Swettenham the best side of his most doubtful case. The State Department said that the incident should not be discussed until a report had been received from Admiral Daviss.

Later the Navy Department announced that the Admiral's report was coming by mail. That this will be permitted, instead of having the report by cable, is quite indicative of the desire of the President to treat the matter as one of slight importance. When this becomes known in London it is thought that the relations between the two countries will be strengthened instead of strained. Had the Government here called upon Admiral Davis for a speedy report, with an evident view to making representations to the British Government, the situation might quickly have grown into a serious international affair.

NAVAL MEN ARB ANGRY. While the President and officials of the State Department are in accord on the mat-

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